# Calcoin News

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

of the

## California State Numismatic Association

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# EDITOR'S PAGE

This issue of **Calcoin News** is my seventh since succeeding Charles V. Kappen as editor. It has been a lot of time-consuming hard work putting out each issue—but the results have been most gratifying in many ways and I have thoroughly enjoyed my duties as editor.

My thanks to all those CSNA members and friends who have contributed the numerous articles and reports which are required for each issue. But, please keep in mind that I need a steady incoming stream of reports and articles in order to have sufficient material on hand at all times for future issues.

Special thanks are due my two hard-working assistants — **Charles Colver** and **Dennis Olswang.** Charles keeps in touch with about 95 local clubs South of the Tehachapis, covers and reports on our fall CSNA conventions, and keeps after various persons in his district for suitable articles for Calcoin News. Dennis has about 55 local clubs North of the Tehachapis, covers the spring CSNA conventions, and assists in the proof reading and make-up of each issue of Calcoin News. These two men have been of the most valuable assistance to me.

Another hard-worker is **Kurt Loret.** Kurt has had the tough job of translating from the German several photographic articles sent to us from Hungary. He has translated the several letters accompanying these articles and has written in German the necessary replies. Kurt deserves a special thanks for this highly specialized work.

**R. G. McArthur,** whom we might call "Mr. Who's Who," has written a total of 34 articles under the heading of "Who's Who in California Numismatics." The one in this issue is his last, as he has requested he be relieved of this responsibility. "Mac" has done an excellent job and deserves a thank you from all of us.

To those persons who have written or spoken to me, congratulating me on certain issues and features of Calcoin News, my appreciation and thanks. It always makes one feel good to know that his efforts are appreciated.

Several persons have written me calling attention to an error or errors in certain articles. I appreciate their so doing—as it shows that these persons are real numismatists and are carefully reading and studying the material in Calcoin News. I welcome letters of this nature.

It is my intention to continue to keep **Calcoin News** the leading regional numismatic publication in the United States. Only through the continued assistance of all our CSNA members and friends will this be accomplished. Please keep in mind that I need articles and reports. Many of the speakers at our local clubs give excellent talks—why not put these into writing and submit them to me?

**Wishing all of you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am**
**Your CALCOIN NEWS EDITOR**
**—LES LODGE**

—O—

## OUR APOLOGIES

In the Long Beach convention scenes, shown in the Winter 1963 issue of Calcoin News, is a picture of president Cliff Liss presenting the greatly coveted **Medal of Merit** to **Erich Werling,** at the banquet, Nov. 3, 1962.

In our historian's report, on page 36 of the same issue of Calcoin News, Erich Werling expressed his appreciation of having been honored with this medal.

Yet—in the convention write-up, particularly as to the Saturday night banquet, we omitted to mention the awarding of this Medal of Merit.

Our apologies, Erich, and we will try not to make such an oversight in the future.

## CORRECTION

On page 129, Fall 1963 issue of **Calcoin News,** in the article **They're Really Shop Chops,** reference is made to the province of Canton.

**H. F. Bowker,** of Oakland, has advised your editor that there is no province of Canton; but that the city of Canton is located in the province of Kwangtung.

# RE-OPEN THE 'S' MINT

By MAXINE BRYCE, San Francisco

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society it was voted that a letter be written to the several California members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in regard to re-opening the Duboce Street Mint in San Francisco, rather than spending a large sum of money to build a new mint in Philadelphia.

In response to the letter I wrote these persons, the following replies were received—and the re-opening of our 'S' mint in the near future does not look too promising.

* * * * *

Washington, D. C.
September 4, 1963

Dear Miss Bryce:

Congressman Mailliard is in his District in San Francisco for a few days during the Labor Day recess. In his absence, I am replying to your letter of Sept. 1.

As you know, Senator Kuchel, Congressmen Mailliard and Shelley, and a representative from Senator Engle's office met with Miss Eva Adams, Director of the Mint, several months ago regarding the reactivation of the San Francisco Mint.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Mailliard by Miss Adams explaining the basis of the government's plans, and I think you and the other members of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society will agree that there is considerable logic in the rebuilding of the Philadelphia Mint when all the facts are known. However, we are hopeful that San Francisco will be considered for a new mint facility when the time comes for expansion of the mint's western production facilities.

Your letter will be brought to Mr. Mailliard's attention upon his return, and I know he will appreciate having the views of your society.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) William N. Stoltze
Administrative Assistant

* * * * *

Washington, D. C.
March 28, 1963

The Honorable William S. Mailliard,
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mailliard:

Complying with a telephone request from your office, I am pleased to present information concerning the proposal for new mint facilities.

A major problem, related to the construction of additional mint facilities, is the question of where coin manufacturing facilities should be located. As you know, the mint delivers new coins to the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, which distribute them to commercial banks throughout the country. During the fiscal year 1962, the mint manufactured and sent into circulation approximately 3.5 billion coins. About 70% of these coins were delivered to the Federal Reserve Banks nearest to the Philadelphia mint, about 16% went to the Banks nearest to Denver, and 14% were sent to the four Banks on the Pacific Coast.

Coinage operations were discontinued at the San Francisco Mint in 1955, primarily because of the high cost of producing coins at that mint, but also because of the limited demand for coins on the West Coast. Coins could be manufactured at the Denver Mint and shipped to San Francisco cheaper than they could be produced in the San Francisco Mint. For example a 14 pound coinage ingot was used at San Francisco, as compared to a 400 pound ingot at Denver. The limitations of the mint building at San Francisco precluded the installation of modern production machinery that would permit reductions in operating costs.

As you probably know, all of the coinage equipment has been removed from the San Francisco Mint building, and usable items were shipped to the Philadelphia and Denver Mints. A major portion of the building has been turned over to the General Services Administration, and has been remodeled into office space for other government agencies.

The demand for coins has increased very rapidly during recent years. Total coins produced in representative years follows: fiscal year 1950—497 million pieces; fiscal year 1955—937 million pieces; fiscal year 1960—2,567 million pieces; and fiscal year 1962—3,461 million pieces.

As a result of the substantial increase in coinage requirements, arrangements were made early last year for a study of coinage problems by a private management engineering consulting firm. Arthur D. Little Inc., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was employed by the Bureau of the Budget to study coinage requirements over the next twenty-five years, and to determine if mint facilities are capable of turning out the coins needed in future years.

The survey firm has concluded that the demand for coins will continue to increase each year, and that present minting facilities are completely inadequate for future needs. They have suggested that immediate action be taken to provide additional minting facilities, and recommend adoption of a coinage ingot weighing approximately 2000 pounds. Equipment required to handle an ingot of this size could not be installed in the present buildings. The consulting firm recognized that improvements cannot be made in the existing Philadelphia mint because of the multi-story construction and awkward arrangement of space; they suggest that the current manufacturing space in Philadelphia is so unsatisfactory that it should be abandoned.

The Department has transmitted to Congress proposed legislation which would authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint. S. 874 was intro-

duced by Senator Robertson on Feb. 20, 1963 for this purpose. The proposed legislation was considered by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Sub-committee on Financial Institutions, on March 26, 1963, and the Sub-committee reported favorably on the proposal. No action has been taken on this matter in the House.

Under the authority that would be granted by that legislation, the Treasury intends to erect a new coinage mint at Philadelphia to replace the existing mint in that city. The Mayor of Philadelphia has been formally requested to set aside a tract of land, in an urban redevelopment area in Philadelphia, for this purpose.

Since the greatest demand for coins is presently on the eastern seaboard, new coinage facilities logically should be provided in Philadelphia. This follows the first recommendation of the Survey report, and gives recognition to the fact mentioned above that 70% of the 3.5 billion coins made in fiscal 1962 were delivered to Banks nearest Philadelphia. The consulting firm estimates that relocating Philadelphia production in new space will provide a saving of more than $400,000 per year in direct operating costs.

If the heavy demand for coins continues at the high rate of the past two years, and as indicated in the Survey report, it will undoubtedly become necessary to look toward additional facilities in another section of the country. At that time, San Francisco would certainly deserve consideration.

Your interest in this matter is appreciated very much. If there is any additional information which you may require on this subject, please let me know.

Sincerely,

(signed) Eva Adams
Director of the Mint

* * * * *

Washington, D. C.
September 13, 1963

Dear Miss Bryce:

Senator Engle is convalescing from his recent operation and I am taking the liberty of writing you concerning the San Francisco Mint.

This has been a matter of great concern to the Senator and he has been working closely with Congressman Shelley in this connection.

Nothing will be done on determining the future use of the building for at least a year, and possibly longer. The General Services Administration will continue to use all the mint offices until the new Federal Office Building is completed. Golden Gate College has expressed a strong interest in acquiring the property and has indicated that they will leave it intact. There has also been some talk about the possibility of locating the California State Supreme Court there.

I know the Senator will appreciate having your views and your letter will be brought to his attention.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Charles E. Bosley
Administrative Assistant to
Senator Clair Engle

* * * * *

Washington, D. C.
September 13, 1963

Dear Miss Bryce:

Thank you for your letter regarding the reopening of the San Francisco Mint.

In March I attended a meeting in the office of Congressman Shelley with Congressman Mailliard, a representative from Senator Engle's office and Director of the Mint, Eva Adams, to discuss the plans for the Philadelphia Mint. Miss Adams explained that plans for a new mint to replace the 63-year old obsolete and collapsing building had first been programmed in 1947 but

the appropriation was diverted to veterans housing as President Truman decided the need in that area was greater. Again, in 1950, plans were proceeding but cancelled because of the Korean War.

A complete new facility with heavy duty modern machinery will be constructed in Philadelphia and the old building will then be converted to Federal office use. The mint in San Francisco does not contain sufficient space nor is it constructed to accommodate the heavy duty coin making equipment which is urgently needed.

The California Congressional members in attendance urged Miss Adams to increase the use of the facilities in San Francisco and this she assured us she planned to do. In addition she said they are well aware of the coming need for completely modern mint facilities in San Francisco to accommodate the requirements of the western states including Alaska and Hawaii and that definite plans are being made for future construction.

Very sincerely yours,
(signed) Thomas H. Kuchel
United States Senator

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Washington, D. C.
September 24, 1963

Dear Miss Bryce:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Sept. 1, 1963, in regard to operation of the San Francisco Mint.

Some time ago the Director of the Mint, in response to an editorial on the reactivation of the San Francisco Mint by KPIX-TV, wrote a detailed explanation outlining the position of the Treasury Department with regard to the Mint in San Francisco, a copy of which is enclosed.

My own position has been, and still is, that while the Treasury Department's projection of probable increases in coin production was correct, there was not sufficient consideration given to the westward economic trend. I pressed for either reactivation of the San Francisco Mint or the construction of a new, larger mint in San Francisco. I also asked for a serious study of the possibilities of our City prior to any firm commitments to another location.

Unfortunately, the Mint will not be reactivated in its present condition. I wish I could give you an affirmative assurance that the San Francisco Mint would be reopened, Miss Bryce, but under the circumstances we can only hope that at a future date serious consideration will be given to the numerous suggestions regarding the reopening of the San Francisco Mint.

If you have additional comments to make, I will be pleased to receive them.

With my every best wish, I am

Sincerely,
(signed) John F. Shelley, M. C.
House of Representatives

* * * * *

Washington 25, D. C.
April 30, 1963

The Honorable John F. Shelley,
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.
Dear Mr. Shelley:

Thank you for your note of April 16, enclosing a copy of a radio editorial from Station KPIX in San Francisco. As I have been out of town, I know you will forgive my delay in responding.

The editorial is extremely well-written, and I am sure the writer is most sincere in his expressions. Too, I sincerely wish his reasoning could be sufficiently sound to justify our promptly re-opening the San Francisco Mint and start making money there again.

Our problem is, as we have previously discussed, to fill the coin needs of this country in as efficient and economical manner as possible. We have

to recognize where the most coins are needed. In fiscal 1962, the mints produced around 3.5 billion coins, and approximately 70% of these coins were delivered to the Federal Reserve Banks nearest the Philadelphia area.

I regret very much that the San Francisco Mint was ever closed. In 1937, it probably was, as KPIX says, the "most modern mint in the world." However, this was almost 30 years ago, and much progress has been made in the past three decades.

In 1938, the new San Francisco Mint turned out a total of 32 million coins. In fiscal 1939, the production was 27 million coins. The total production of our three mints in 1939 was 240 million coins. By contrast, we expect our two mints, in fiscal 1963, to produce about 3.7 billion coins.

As you know, all of the coinage equipment has been removed from the San Francisco Mint building and usable items were sent to the Philadelphia and Denver Mints. The rolling mills, a key item in coinage production, were disposed of because they were too small for use at the other mints. The coinage ingots processed at San Francisco weighed about 14 pounds, and were fed by hand into the rolling mills. Denver is processing an ingot weighing about 400 pounds, and Philadelphia's ingots weigh about 275 pounds; these larger ingots are handled mechanically. Space limitations at San Francisco prohibited installation of rolling mills that would handle the much larger ingots.

The A. D. Little Company, which made the Survey of Mint facilities, has recommended adoption of a coinage ingot weighing about 2,000 pounds. The equipment required to handle an ingot of this size could not be used even in the much larger space at the Denver or Philadelphia Mints, and a recommendation was made by the Survey Company that new manufacturing space adequate for the massive production equipment needed for future coinage requirements, should be acquired promptly.

Since the San Francisco Mint was closed the demand for coins has increased very rapidly, and in fiscal 1961 a new record was established for domestic coinage with production of 3,059 million coins. The following year, 1962, still another record was established when production reached 3,461 million pieces. Had it been possible for mint administrators in 1955 to foresee this drastic increase in the demand for coins, it is possible that a decision would not have been made to close the San Francisco Mint, in spite of the limited manufacturing space and the resulting higher production costs.

Our immediate problem, in summary, is to replace the worn-out Philadelphia Mint so as to meet the coinage demand of the eastern section of this country. We have other problems to solve, as well, and I have high hopes that the San Francisco Mint building will some day be active again and play an important part in the over-all operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

You are to be commended in your energetic interest in this whole matter, and I look forward to working with you toward increased activity in our San Francisco building. I am relying, in fact, on your assurance that you can arrange to get space for us when the time comes.

Most sincerely,

(signed) Eva Adams
Director of the Mint

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**FIRST CURRENCY**

Warehouse receipts for tobacco became the first "paper money" in the American colonies, and were used to pay taxes. Teachers and clergymen were paid in tobacco. It is reported that a wedding ceremony cost 200 pounds of leaf, and a funeral service 400 pounds.

**GOLD TRANSFERRED**

In 1934 two and one-half billions in gold bricks were transferred from the San Francisco mint to the Denver mint.

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Much of the small change in the United States before the Civil War consisted of foreign coins.

IMPERIAL WEDDING—Napoleon's marriage to Marie Louise of Austria linked him with royal houses of Europe in 1810.

KING OF ROME—His dynasty assured, Napoleon was happy with the birth of his son in 1811. The charm of the Eaglet is portrayed by the medalist for posterity.

# An Outline of the Medals of Napoleon

By JOHN E. LENKER, Redlands

During the first two decades of the 19th century the name of Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France and conqueror of the continent of Europe, was one of the best known in the world.

His encouragement of the fine arts gave rise to a series of medals unequaled by any in modern times. There are more than 140 in the series, most of which were struck under orders of the emperor himself in commemoration of the most remarkable battles, most outstanding personages and greatest events of his reign.

For the most part these medals are 40 mm in diameter, but there are some smaller and some larger. They were struck in bronze. Most of them have the laureated head of the emperor on the obverse and the subject which they commemorate on reverse. They were struck at the National Medal Mint in Paris.

Possibly of greatest interest to most viewers are those struck at the peak of Napoleon's career — for his marriage to Marie Louise of Austria, and for the birth of their son. Some viewers may be interested in the medals for the events leading to his downfall — for the entry into Moscow, and for the retreat from that city in 1812.

These medals, although not common are by no means rare and are of no great value except for their historical significance. They mark a high point in the art of the medalist. Some are noted for their excellence of detail and beauty of design.

They make an interesting series for the numismatist and an interesting and historical addition to any collection.

When the series opened, Napoleon was but a general in command of one army and, just as it had honored other military leaders before him, the government of France struck a medal for the battle of Montenotte in the Italian Campaign. The year was 1796, and the successful Italian campaign prompted two more battle medals.

Three additional battle medals were struck the following year, along with one for the treaty of Campo-Formio.

In 1798 three were struck for the Egyptian campaign. By the beginning of the nineteenth century a total of twenty had been struck.

The peace treaties of Luneville and of Amiens each prompted two medals but in 1802 Napoleon, first Consul, appears to have taken personal interest in the medal production and their use as a propaganda medium.

ENTRY INTO MOSCOW—Napoleon's Grand Army "captures" the capital of Alexander's Russia.

BEGINNING OF THE END—The north wind blows snow on the retreating followers of Napoleon and his medalist records the event for history. Photography by Clifford J. Kenison, Redlands, Calif.

One was struck for the re-establishment of the church and another for the organization of the public schools.

In the next few years, except for the conquest of Hanover, Napoleon continued to issue beautiful medals for his various projects. Art, museums, pharmacy school, Legion of Honor, school of mines, Code Napoleon, all were honored by medals.

The imperial coronation was heralded by a series of five in 1804.

A medal was struck by the mint honoring its establishment as a public mint for the purpose of striking medals, commemorative of the great events of the French empire and those of Napoleon the Emperor. The medals were sold to the public at a moderate price, for the benefit and support of the establishment.

Smallpox vaccination, the visit of Pope Pius VII, coronation in Milan and the school of medicine all had medals.

The opening of the first campaign into Austria brought a new battle series in 1805 and 1806, followed by a series in 1806 and 1807 for the campaigns into Prussia and Poland. By 1809 the second Austrian campaign was honored by ten more medals from the rupture of the peace of Presbourg to the peace of Vienna.

Sandwiched in between the cultural medals and those honoring various visits of his royal allies in 1810, a new series was inspired by the Emperor's marriage to Marie Louise of Austria. Another series followed the next year with the birth of their son, who was titled the "King of Rome."

In 1812 a new war series followed which was highlighted by strikings commemorating the entry into Moscow and the retreat of the army. The battles of his tired army were further noted in 1813 and the lone medal of 1814 was struck for a victory, which never occurred. It bears the simple legend "February 1814." Napoleon's return from Elbe is marked by the last medal of the series in 1815.

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The word "taler" is abbreviation of Joachimsthal, the valley in Bohemia in which was discovered the silver mine from which came silver to make the first taler.

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Busy souls have no time to be busybodies.

Hand cutting of dies resulted in many varieties of early U. S. coins, as no two dies were exactly alike. Today all dies are made from one master die.

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Portraits rarely appear on early Anglo-Saxon coins.

# Restoration of Paper Money

By BRENT H. HUGHES

## INTRODUCTION

In the good old days, great-grandfather made very sure that he would not lose his hard-earned money. When he received currency he folded it up and carefully packed it into his watch pocket or money belt; if he had to travel it was a common practice to sew the notes into his clothing. If a note became torn, it was pinned together or glued down to a backing until it could be spent. The result is that there exists today a tremendous quantity of such notes—colonial, obsolete, Confederate and early U.S. issues—all of numismatic interest but in deplorable condition. The typical attic find is folded, wrinkled, torn or otherwise mutilated. Great-grandfather, in his preoccupation with making a living, had no interest in preserving his money for the present-day numismatist.

The paper money collector long ago resigned himself to this fact of life, and accepts it. Yet he deplores the appearance of poor-condition notes in his album. The purpose of this article is to outline some methods whereby many notes can be improved, or in the worst cases the deterioration can be arrested and these historical items preserved for future generations.

To proceed logically, we shall deal with each category of damage or abuse and discuss corrective measures for each. These procedures have been worked out by the author in the course of restoring more than two thousand notes and should serve as a basic guide for the beginner.

## WRINKLES AND FOLDS

With any note the removal of wrinkles and folds is dependent in large measure on the proper use of water. Fill a glass bowl with warm water (the temperature is not important except that hot water should be avoided because it may remove certain inks). Float the note on the surface of the water, letting a gradual absorption take place. The time required will of course depend upon the paper.

After the note is thoroughly soaked, it should be carefully lifted out and placed on a smooth non-absorbent surface. This can be glass, mirror or metal. The ideal surface, however, is "Formica" laminate. If you can find a shop in your locality which fabricates kitchen counters, you should be able to purchase scraps of "Formica" quite reasonably. For convenience, have the scraps cut into rectangles about five inches by nine inches. Two dozen of these rectangles should be sufficient for the most ambitious project. Lift the soaked note onto the "Formica" surface, smoothing it out carefully. A small sable brush from your art supply store will be useful here in turning over any corners or edges. After the note is completely flattened, roll the edge of your hand over the wet paper, starting at the middle and working toward the ends. Be careful that your hand does not skid—light pressure will do the job. Now apply a white blotter or table napkin to the note, soaking up as much water as possible.

At this point locate a heavy book of some kind, preferable one with pages of unfinished paper. Place the wet note between the pages and let it dry overnight under pressure. There is no substitute for natural drying. Ironing is used occasionally in an emergency, but this causes uneven drying which creates stresses in the paper, causing it to curl or wrinkle. Over-night drying in a book leaves the note perfectly flat and ready to go into your album.

## GLUED TO BACKING

One of the real tragedies of currency collecting is the discovery of rare notes glued into a scrapbook or otherwise permanently mounted on a backing paper of some kind. All is seldom lost, however, because our forebears had the habit of making their paste at home of common flour and water. Even librarians used water-soluble pastes. So again our best friend is water.

Use scissors to carefully cut away all excess backing. If the note is pasted only at the four corners, cut away the backing right up to the pasted portion. When all excess is cut

away, float the note in the bowl of water until the backing and the note are thoroughly soaked. Many times the backing will simply drop off of its own weight. If not, carefully roll a round toothpick between the note and backing, very slowly, until the water can penetrate into the paste. Any paste left on the back of the note should be carefully wiped away with a soft tissue or blotter. Of course, if any paste remains on the note, it cannot be placed in a book to dry because it will stick to the page, so set it aside to dry naturally on the "Formica" surface.

## CLEANING

Many pieces of currency found today are simply soiled from normal use. This soiling consists of dirt and skin oils, and can often be removed by ordinary laundry procedures. If the signatures and serial numbers are printed, as on some U.S. currency, the note can literally be washed in the kitchen sink. Soak the note thoroughly in warm water, smooth it out on the side of the basin, then rub lightly with mild soap on both sides. Pour more warm water over the note and often you will see the soiling flow away in this rinse. Experimentation is in order here, since each note is different in its requirements. Rinse the note thoroughly and dry as usual. Of course any pencil marks or graphite smudges can be removed with a soft eraser before washing.

At this point something should also be said about bleaching. Much has been written about the use of household bleach in cleaning currency. It can, if properly used, be very useful. The problem occurs in finding the correct formula. Too much bleach can cause damage, remove signatures and serial numbers, or at best impart an artificial whiteness to currency which is undesirable. Old paper has a character all its own, a subtle toning which comes from age. To remove this from a century-old note is unwise from an artistic and numismatic viewpoint. Except for certain specimens of U.S. currency, the best advice is to stay away from bleaching. Experts use it to remove stains from paper where the stains interfere with display or photography, but this work is not for amateurs. If you must experiment, however, choose a note with printed signatures and serial numbers. Use a solution of five parts water to one part "Clorox" laundry bleach in a glass bowl. Soak the note in plain water first, then dip it into the bleach solution for about five seconds. Immediately rinse out all the bleach solution in running water and let the note dry as usual. This process can be repeated as often as desired to get the whiteness desired, but caution is the watchword. Use rubber gloves, and of course avoid breathing any vapors.

## CELLOPHANE TAPE REMOVAL

Some people try to fix everything with cellophane tape, a situation which makes tape manufacturers happy but spreads gloom among collectors. Nothing is so sad looking as a beautifully engraved bank note with tape cutting an ugly swath across its face.

Fortunately the chemical industry has an answer—toluene. There are also others, possibly superior ones. But toluene works, and it should be available at your local chemical supply house. As with any chemical, avoid breathing the vapors and assume it will burn if exposed to flame. Work in open air, out on the porch or near a screened window with a fan blowing gently nearby. Place the note on the "Formica" surface, dip a large pointed brush into the bottle of toluene, and apply generously to the tape and to the back of the note where the tape adhesive shows through. The idea is to get the toluene to the tape adhesive. As soon as the end of the tape loosens, pull it up carefully with tweezers. Get another person to help you if possible. As the tape is pulled away, apply more toluene to the adhesive. You will find that where the toluene is kept liquid on the adhesive, the tape will peel off without too much difficulty. After the tape is removed, soak the residue with more toluene and blot a few times until all possible adhesive stain is removed. Then wet the note with water, and dry in the usual way.

Don't be discouraged if an occasional attempt at tape removal does not work. Because of variations in paper, age of the tape, and brand of tape, there are some tapes which prove stubborn. Some of the early tapes are so tenacious that they resist

any chemical remover. Again, experiment and if you know a friendly chemist, give him the problem. New chemicals are being introduced constantly and the perfect answer may be available soon.

## REPAIRING TORN PARTS AND CUT CANCELLATIONS

After you have had a few problems in removing cellophane tape you will find yourself psychologically opposed to using any kind of tape in making repairs yourself. And there is no reason to.

Instead of tape, buy a small container of the so-called "white" glue known as "Elmer's Glue" or "Weldwood Presto-Set Glue." With a little practice you can become adept at fitting torn or cut edges of paper together. With a toothpick, apply a small line of glue to the joint and let dry. This glue is almost invisible when it dries, and its strength is phenomenal. The best way to learn the technique is to take a worthless note, tear it into a number of pieces, then restore it. Work on the back of the note, and remember to use very small amounts of the glue. You can work directly on the "Formica" surface since this glue will barely adhere to it. A single-edge razor blade will break away any adhesion that does occur. If you use small quantities of glue, most of it will be taken up by the paper and little or none will seep through to the "Formica."

## REPLACING MISSING CORNERS AND PUNCH CANCELLATIONS

For this work, certain tools will be necessary. For cutting, nothing is better than standard single edge razor blades. For a cutting board, obtain a scrap piece of "Upson" board or other fairly hard-surfaced cardboard. The ideal cardboard is one which will support the note for cutting, but will not dull the blade too much where it penetrates the cardboard. The last item is some sort of steel straight-edge to guide the blade. Almost every paper money collector has fragments of notes, or notes in such poor condition that they are not worth restoring. Save such material, as it can be worth its weight in gold for making repairs.

If a corner is missing from a good note, search for a matching corner on a fragment. Lay the fragment on the cardboard, then lay the note over it. Move the note until the fragment lines up with the design of the note. Holding both fragment and note in place, fit the straight-edge over the point selected for cutting. Use the blade to cut through both the note and the fragment. This is the only way you can get a true joint. Now lift the note, remove the parts of the note and fragment not used and save them for future repairs. Fit the fragment part to the note, working on the back, and glue together as described previously.

Punch cancellations, or any large holes for that matter, are repaired in a similar manner. Do not attempt to cut a circle, however. Instead, make the "plug" by cutting through both note and fragment in a series of short straight cuts. This will give you a better fitting job which will be much stronger than a circle.

## FILLING PIN HOLES

As many collectors know, there are few real pin holes in currency. The tiny holes sometimes found in early U.S. paper money are actually needle holes, created when packs of notes were sewed together by shippers to prevent pilferage.

If you will examine one of these holes under a magnifier, you will notice that the needle did not remove any paper but rather pushed it aside or turned back a tiny "flap" which still remains. Filling such holes is a simple matter. Dampen the area around each hole to soften the paper, then carefully push the excess paper or "flap" back into the hole. A tiny dab of glue will now make the fill permanent.

## FILLING CORRODED PAPER

Many years ago the inks used in signing some notes were highly corrosive. After a period of time this ink literally ate away the paper, leaving fragile fragments dangling to the bottom edge of the note. To avoid further damage to the area, it must be strengthened by the addition of backing paper.

One good paper for this purpose is the kind used for dress patterns, a thin but strong stock in a light tan color. Glue small pieces of this paper to the back of the signature area, carefully placing the fragments in

their correct position. After the glue dries, the pen strokes of the original signatures need only be touched up with dark brown water color and the repair will become practically invisible.

**GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

There are other things that can be done to improve the appearance of currency. Many of these require some art ability, but the average person can do quite well with a steady hand and the willingness to try.

Purchase an inexpensive set of water colors and a good red sable artist's brush, No. O, pointed type. Using black color and this brush it is possible to blend in fine lines along edges and corners. You can also hide many abrasion marks found in the portrait backgrounds of U.S. currency. With a little practice you will become adept at filling in light spots in black lettering, particularly on Confederate notes.

This work alone will give additional "sparkle" to currency, and make it much more desirable for display. Study your currency collection with the idea of improving it. You may discover that it is not so difficult as you might think, and you may discover a way to add many more pleasant hours to your hobby.

Reprint from The M.A.N.A. Journal, (quarterly publication of The Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association), Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1963 issue.

# World War II: Military and Payment Certificates

By HAL WOOLWAY

**The Society of International Numismatics** endeavors to bring to the collecting fraternity special items of interest, in the hope that it will stimulate the study of numismatics from a practical, as well as a historical and economic, viewpoint. Toward this goal, an attempt has been made to assemble information pertaining to World War II military currency.

Nations of the world, during a period of "all out" war, find themselves in a complicated currency dilemma. This exists as armies of one nation or group of nations move aggressively into new territory. Thus we find the issuing of special combat or military currency to help alleviate the hard pressed currency systems. The United States and the Allies printed this money to simplify transactions until the national stability of the individual nations was restored.

The conquering countries more or less set the rate of exchange, as they deem necessary, for the existing war economy. This, in turn, helps regulate the amount of notes printed and the denominations to be issued. These issues are sanctioned by International Law, but one may readily see that the "good faith" of the country or "force" are the only factors which make the populace accept and use them.

The Axis countries, such as Germany and Japan, printed invasion money usually to the detriment of the nations they occupied. These occupied countries were flooded with newly issued scrip, and were compelled to use it, to bring chaos to the existing monetary system. Thus they gained financial domination of the country very rapidly. The Nazis simply moved their printing presses along with them as their armies advanced. When funds were low, the mobile printing presses replenished their supply. In France, as a result of their inflationary tactics, the Nazis forced the value of the franc down to a low of 1/5th of one cent. Japan, using similar techniques in China, floated military yen by the boat loads competing directly with the yuan. This naturally drove the regular Chinese yuan down to a low percentage of its former value and resulted in a shaky economy.

As one can see readily, military currency played a very interesting and important part during the World War II conflict and in the shaping of the world's destiny. This segment of numismatics, important as it was, has not enjoyed the popularity it surely

deserves. It presents many separate fields for survey and study by the numismatist. One can select United States payment certificates, prisoner of war money, invasion notes, concentration camp serip, propaganda notes, Philippine underground or guerrilla money, liberation notes, as well as the regular military currency of the various nations. To the collector, a challenge indeed, with the printing of approximately 325-350 different allied notes. For added interest, one may wish to start a basic collection of German and Japanese invasion notes used during the global conflict.

To help provide fundamental information for the individual collectors who may wish to start a type collection, the following information is presented.

Allied military notes consist of various types, depending upon the area for which they were intended. The Italian notes were issued in 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1000 lire in 1943. It might be noted here that soon after the notes appeared in the theatre of operations, counterfeits were quick to make their appearance. A later issue of Series 1943-A had Italian wording, as well as English, on the face of the note. Their value was ½¢ more than the actual Italian lire on the Swiss market during the invasion operation.

Likewise, in France the Allied currency circulated at a rate of 2¢ per franc, which was quite a bit higher than the previous 1/5th of a cent under the Nazi rule. French notes of the first series had the motto of the French Republic on the tricolor flag on the reverse. The denominations consisted of 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 francs, all dated 1944. A few notes of 5000 francs are known to have been printed. General DeGaulle was dissatisfied with their design; and on a later issue of 50, 100 and 500 francs with the word France on reverse, the wording "Emis de Franee" on the face was omitted to be replaced with the single word "France."

The 1944 Austrian notes were printed in terms of shillings in the following denominations: 50 groschen, 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1000 shillings with a British issue of 25 shillings also being printed. These notes use the heading "Alluerte Militarbehorde," the German equivalent for Allied Military Office.

The military personnel in Germany made use of currency with the same heading but a different design. The denominations of ½, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 marks were used by all four powers—United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. (The latter two also issued a 1000 mark note.) The design of each was identieal, but the military eurreney serial numbers were different for the four countries. The going exchange rate was 10 marks to the dollar. The addition of a zero simply eonverts the value of a 50 mark note to $5. It ean be mentioned here that our government officials in office at that time were very generous and let the Russians have our plates.

In the Asiatic theatre, "Yen" military notes made their appearanee. "A" notes for Okinawa and "B" notes for Japan proper were issued. Small notes of 10 sen and 50 sen were printed, as well as the 1, 5, 10, 20 and 100 yen notes. The exehange rate or value was 15 yen to one U.S. dollar. A package of U.S. cigarettes brought 25 yen or about $1.75.

Great Britain's military currency, the pound and its divisions, was used in Greece, Burma, North Africa, Hong Kong and other areas.

At completion of hostilities, United States payment certificates came into use. There have been seven types or series of certificates isued so far by our Military Finance Division. They are for the use of military personnel and their dependents at overseas bases, government PX's, ete. They are not legal tender for civilians of that country. These notes are circulated for certain periods of times and then recalled for exchange on a new series to be current after a set date. This is used to offset blaek market operations, but it was not always eompletely successful.

The chronological listings are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Series 461 | Sept. 1946 |
| Series 471 | Mareh 1947 |
| Series 472 | March 1948 |
| Series 481 | June 1951 |
| Series 521 | May 1954 |
| Series 541 | 1957 |
| Series 591 | Aug. 1961 |

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# Who's Who In California Numismatics

## SOL ALEXANDER

**By R. G. McARTHUR**

It is my pleasure, through this article, to acquaint you with one of our leading authorities on the coinage of Mexico. **Sol Alexander** is not simply a collector of the coins of that country; he is a student of its language, customs and history.

Sol was born December 19, 1902, in Chattanooga, Tenn. Both parents are now deceased. He attended grammar school in Chattanooga, Portland, Ore., and Long Beach, Calif. Following high school at Long Beach Poly-Hi, he studied Spanish at Long Beach City College and the University of Southern California.

The Alexanders, Sol and Verna, were married Feb. 18, 1925, and have three children. Donald, age 34, is a pharmacist; Dorothy Entorf, age 29, is a home maker; and David, 18, a student, lives at home. Incidentally, both David and his mother are coin collectors. Verna specializes in ancient coins, particularly those connected with biblical history. David collects odd and curious monies of the world. Both have won several exhibit awards at CSNA and NASC conventions.

Alexander's military service consisted of four years in the California National Guard, from which he retired in 1925 with the rank of sergeant.

Since 1958, Sol has been in the employ of the Golden Eagle Refining Co., Inc., of Los Angeles. Prior to that date, he spent 25 years with the Century Oil Company. In connection with his work, he holds membership in the Long Beach and Los Angeles Petroleum Clubs, Petroleum Production Pioneers and the Oil Fields Service Association.

Sol began to collect coins seriously about 1950. As mentioned above, he collects all Mexican types and issues, but is particularly interested in the Revolutionary Series of 1913 - 1917. His selection of the Mexican issues "was induced by several factors. At the time, U.S. coinage seemed beyond the financial ability of this collector and the numerous chaotic political epochs of Mexico appeared more varied and interesting". In order to gain first hand knowledge, Sol has made several trips to Mexico, seeking and interviewing personalities who had participated actively in the 1913-1917 revolution, including some who actually assisted in striking the coins of that period.

Considering his numismatic specialty, it is perfectly natural that Sol should and does hold membership in the Azteca Numismatic Association, Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico, Sociedad Numismatica de Puebla and Asociacion Numismatica de Espana. He is a member of Long Beach Coin Club, serving as its president in 1956. In addition, he is a member of the

Numismatic Association of Southern California, the American Numismatic Society and holds membership no. 20369 in the American Numismatic Association. Sol joined CSNA in 1951, as member no. 481. His services to CSNA include numerous committee assignments, as well as chairmanship of the Numismatic Forum at the 1957 and 1962 Long Beach CSNA conventions.

Alexander's library consists mainly of books relating to the history of Mexico and reference works on the coinage of that country. His trophy case contains more than a few ribbons and prizes for his splendid exhibits at NASC and CSNA conventions.

Other hobbies? Sol says that he has none. However, his membership in the First United Presbyterian Church of Long Beach, the YMCA and Boy Scouts of America, should provide him with plenty of diversion.

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## EASTERN HONORS

While on an extended trip to the East Coast, **Ralph Mitchell** and **Erich Werling** were extended high honors by the **New England Exonumist Society.**

A special meeting was called by the society's president **Maurice M. Gould** on Oct. 23, at Dedham, Mass. Mitchell addressed the meeting on the subject of "Pleasures of Collecting and the Unusual in Numismatics." He related many anecdotes of his vast experience in collecting. Afterwards Werling added a few of his experiences as a collector.

Mitchell was awarded an honorary life membership in NEES; and Werling was made a member of the society.

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Have you ever wondered where the term "Loco Foco" originated? In 1834, during an exciting meeting of the Democratic party in Tammany Hall, after the candles had been blown out to increase the confusion, they were again lighted with matches. These matches had but recently been introduced and were called "Loco-Focos" from the Latin loco-foci, which means in lieu of fire.

"Loco Foco" appears on the headband of Liberty on some Hard Times Tokens, and also on a few various other tokens.

## RULAU PROMOTED

**Russell Rulau,** who is well known to our CSNA members, has been appointed editor of the new monthly magazine **World Coins.** Rulau was for a time on the editorial staff of **Calcoin News,** and is at present on the editorial staff of **Coin World.**

This new publication will be devoted exclusively to foreign coins and medals — modern, medieval and ancient; and will include price trends and mintage figures, in addition to articles by well known numismatists.

The first issue will be Volume 1, Number 1, and be dated January, 1964. For subscription details see Coin World, or write World Coins, Sidney News Bldg., Sidney, Ohio.

Undoubtedly one will be able to travel up and down and around the world—without leaving his home—by reading this new monthly publication.

Your Calcoin News editor wishes Russell the best of luck in his new assignment, and is awaiting eagerly the chance to review the first issue of this new publication, **World Coins.**

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## RECENT BANK RELEASES

**Miss Mary Ellen Frahm,** attractive receptionist at the **National Bank of Detroit's Money Museum,** was chosen "Miss Torchy" for Detroit's 1963 United Foundation Drive. In that capacity she participated in all activities promoting the local fund raising campaign.

While serving as Money Museum receptionist, Miss Frahm has greeted many of the well-known American, Canadian and European numismatists.

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Eagles, elephants, a jaguar, a kiwi and a puffin were among the birds and beasts in an unusual zoo in the heart of New York's financial center. On display during the month of October, at the head office of the **Chase Manhattan Bank** was a Coin Zoo—a photography exhibit featuring ancient and modern coins from the Bank's Money Museum.

At the present time the Bank's Money Museum collection totals about 75,000 numismatic items, and is one of the most comprehensive collections of coins and currency in the world.

# Nevada Centennial Commemorative Medallion

By G. L. KUNTZ, Claremont

On Oct. 31, 1963, Nevada marked the beginning of the celebration of its 100th year as the 36th state admitted to the Union. During the centennial year numerous celebrations of all types and descriptions will be held throughout the entire state of Nevada.

The official seal for the Nevada Centennial was created by Curtiss Perkins of Sun Valley, Calif. Early in 1963, Masterpiece Medallions, 1452 N. Tulane Road, Claremont, Calif., was contracted by the Nevada Centennial Commission to strike commemorative medallions bearing this seal. The seal, which appears on the obverse, depicts Nevada's march through the history of the west, commencing with the covered wagons of the pioneers and ascending to the modern technology of today's missile age. The motto "All For Our Country" is as meaningful today as it was when Nevada became a state in 1864.

The reverse design of the medallion is an original creation of Masterpiece Medallions and utilizes the star and the letters N-E-V-A-D-A as they appear on the state flag. Superimposed over the star is the outline of the state of Nevada and in its center appears the slogan "Battle Born" and the numerals "36". This slogan arises from Nevada's entry into the Union during the hectic days of the Civil War. Thirty-six stars encompass the periphery of the medallion. This reverse is known as the "Battle Born" design.

The medallions are being struck in platinum, sterling silver, golden-bronze and nickel-silver in crown size. Only 36 serially numbered platinum and 1000 serially numbered silver medallions will be struck. Platinums are mounted in 6" x 8" plastic holders. Also available are silver-bronze sets in 6" x 8" plastic holders and nickel-silver-bronze mounted in "shape of

(Continued on Page 35)

## CUT-LINES

(SEE PICTURES, NEXT PAGE)

Top Row—Free bus to the show. The busy registration desk. Milton Strauch, Cliff Liss, Bob Barber, Herbert Bergen, together with four visitors from the Asociacion Numismatica de Baja California, Isidro Martinez, Alfonzo Cuentas, Telesforo Gomez and Jose Rocha. W. "Foxy" Steinberg, M. L. Kaplan and Abe Kosoff.

Second Row—Exhibit awards chairman Ray Bower, and exhibit judges Les Lodge, Cliff Liss and Milton Strauch. Federico Claveria presents Rudy Gjurovich with a coin pin. The "Hula Boys"—could it be Ben Adams, Winn Osborne and Karl Brainard? Friday night forum speakers Federico Claveria and Abe Kosoff.

Third Row—A Santa Barbara family views an exhibit. Patsy and Harvey Rose. Sunday morning breakfast; in foreground Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kappen and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bergen. The Law and bourse dealer Wm. J. Sexton. Mrs. Erma Stevens sets up her exhibit.

Fourth Row—First award exhibit winners: Gwendolyn Sentis, Herbert Seidler, Thelma Case, Virginia Culver and Sylvia Novack. Bill Hogue with Dr. and Mrs. Emmons; Harry Kaplun and Winn Osborne looking on. Harry Kaplun watches Ray Bower present best-of-show award to Sylvia Novack. Glen Higley and three junior customers. Winn Osborne, Irene Harley, Bob Barber and Dan Harley.

FREE BUS - COIN SHOW

KING

# SANTA BARBARA CONVENTION SCENES

November 7-10, 1963

*Photography by*
Federico Claveria

W. DON MacGILLIVRAY
MAYOR

# City of Santa Barbara
## California

**P R O C L A M A T I O N**

Santa Barbara
Coin Week

WHEREAS, the avocation of coin collecting is one of our nation's favorite hobbies; and

WHEREAS, coin collecting has found ever-increasing adherents in Santa Barbara, as well as throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Santa Barbara Coin Club will be hosts for the 33rd semi-annual Coin Convention of the California State Numismatic Association at Earl Warren Showgrounds, November 7 through 10, an event which will attract thousands of numismatists to this city;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, W. DON MACGILLIVRAY, Mayor of the City of Santa Barbara, California, do hereby proclaim the period of November 7 through 10, 1963, as

SANTA BARBARA COIN WEEK.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Official Seal of the City of Santa Barbara, this 29th day of October, 1963.

W. Don MacGillivray

W. DON MACGILLIVRAY
Mayor
City of Santa Barbara, California

# Santa Barbara Convention

## By CHARLES G. COLVER

Have you ever examined the CSNA seal on the cover of Calcoin News and noted the flagstaff points to Santa Barbara? Yes, it was on Feb. 7, 1947, a small group of numismatists gathered there to organize CSNA.

The membership returned home to that fair city for its 33rd semi-annual convention, held at the Earl Warren Showgrounds, Nov. 7-10, 1963. The host for the affair was **Santa Barbara Coin Club,** and we must congratulate them for a job well done. **General chairman Harry Kaplun** and his able assistants even provided perfect weather for the event, having heard complaints about the weather furnished last spring at San Jose. The smooth operation of the convention reminded one of a fine watch, all details had been worked out so well in advance. Host club president **Bob Barber** had worked so long and hard getting ready for the big event, he felt the 4-day show was an anti-climax, over almost before he could realize what was happening.

The Earl Warren Pavilion provided ample space for all activities including plenty of parking facilities. Even with the large attendance on Saturday, the bourse area did not appear crowded. A shuttle bus service provided free transportation to the State street motel row, and to the downtown section of the city.

A new registration plan was used, the fee being only 50¢. Included with the usual ribbon was a chance on an uncirculated $20 gold piece, provided by the Santa Barbara Coin Club. Casual visitors were urged to register, but were admitted free if they so wished. The new plan met with much favor, and may be adopted as a regular feature at future conventions. First day registration was 127, and the total crowd was considered good for an opening day.

Early business at the bourse tables was predominantly dealer against dealer, where the action was hot and heavy. As is usual in all our conventions, the bourse attracted dealers from many cities and states as well as from Canada. 52 dealers represented 29 cities and towns in California; 21 dealers represcnted 13 other states; and 2 dealers represented 2 provinces in Canada. The variety of material was quite ample for the buyers, and most of the time all dealers were quite busy.

Most of thc displays were in place by Thursday afternoon, making a fine showing when the evening crowd arrived. 32 exhibitors used 99 cases in 35 categories. However, for the first time (to your editor's knowledge) there were no entries in ancient or medieval categories. While there have been more exhibits at some of our other conventions, according to the judges those at this convention were outstanding. To quote one of the judges: "any of the exhibits would have won an award at a local one or two-day coinarama." We noticed the San Joaquin Valley area was well represented, as well as Santa Barbara south to San Diego. But where were all the San Francisco Bay Area exhibitors (other than the dependable **Rudy Gjurovich**)?

Among the excellent displays was a real eye-catcher by **R. B. Carter** of South San Gabriel. The Carter entry consisted of two cases along with a series of 50 slide pictures depicting the theme "Education in Numismatic Counterfeits." All during the convention a group of interested collectors could be seen bunched around this outstanding educational and currently appropriate exhibit. Our congratulations to Carter for a job well done.

Friday highlights were the ladies garden tour and the evening forum. **Mrs. Bruce Schuette** escorted 22 ladies on the trip through three of the exquisite, seldom seen Monticito Estates in the afternoon.

Friday evening found **Bruce Schuette** introducing the speakers for the educational forum. **Federico Clavcria** presented a very interesting talk on the "Coins of Maximilian of Mexico." He dealt with the history of the second Mexican Empire and its coinage under Maximilian. For his portion

of the program, **Abe Kosoff** gave a very informative talk on "Territorial Gold." His discussion centered around the 1851 coinage of Augustus Humbert at the United States Assay Office in San Francisco. This coinage was issued under authority of the United States, and was valid as legal tender during gold rush days. Kosoff feels this could qualify as regular United States coinage, and the Assay Office might be called the first U.S. mint in San Francisco.

The convention took on an international aspect Friday, with the appearance of four representatives from the Numismatic Association of Lower California at Tijuana. Headed by their president, **Jose Rocha,** this group spent all day enjoying the show and meeting many numismatic friends from north of the border. Needless to say, we were delighted to have our fellow numismatists from neighbor Mexico join with us for the day.

Another item of international interest was the fine display set up in the bourse section of the room by **Amnon Gil-Ad** of the Los Angeles office of the Israel Government Tourist Bureau. This display featured stamps, coins and travel circulars, and advertised the coming International Numismatic Convention to be held in Jerusalem, Dec. 27, 1963 to Jan. 6, 1964. The theme of this convention is "Patterns of Monetary Development in Phoenicia and Palestine in Antiquity." An extensive program of numismatic forums with outstanding speakers has been arranged; as well as interesting tours of the city and surrounding area.

A brief interview with auctioneer **Don Thompson** of the DonLewLaine Co. indicated that auction activity was quite lively from the onset. He termed the auction sale as successful, with good prices realized and many items going over estimate. Action was especially brisk in silver dollars and U.S. gold. We certainly owe Don and Lew a vote of thanks for their many hours of hard work in preparation for our CSNA auctions.

Saturday dawned another beautiful day at convention headquarters. First order of the day was the regular business meeting called by President **Winn Osborne.** Highlights of this session included a plan to publish the treasurer's report once each year, to appear in the Spring issue of Calcoin News. Next a decision was reached to hold the 1965 fall convention at the El Cortez Hotel in San Diego. Also it was announced that **John Cobb** would conduct the auction for the spring convention to be held in Berkeley next April.

Exhibiting the CSNA Californiana Collection was discussed. Curator **Bryan Burke** stated the collection would be on display at Disneyland for the fall 1964 convention. The decision to build a CSNA Library and Museum has been reached, and contributions for the building fund are now being accepted. A kick-off check for $100 has already been received by our secretary.

Saturday evening found the convention crowd making its way downtown to the El Paseo Restaurant. Here they found a delightful early Spanish-California type building with a ceiling that opened to the stars. This, truly is a place where a group of convention goers can raise the roof, which they soon did.

Following a fine prime rib dinner, master of ceremonies **Charles Colver** introduced **Miss Lei Aloha** and her troupe of Hawaiian dancing girls. They royally entertained those present with several authentic island dances. An added attraction was the hula demonstration by three CSNA members, whose names had best be left unpublished.

Introduction of special guests followed, including the ever present **"Faithful Four" — Roy Hill, Mattie** and **Irving Knickerbocker,** and **Leonel Panosh.** Everyone thought for a while that the "four" was going to become "three," but at the very last minute "The Flying Finn," **Roy Hill,** breathlessly arrived in town to claim his special honors.

Display awards were presented by exhibit chairman **Ray Bower.** Special awards were given to **Dr. Calvert** and **Mrs. Alys Emmons** for long and faithful service to the organization. The money tree table decorations, made by **Martha Romer,** were given to a lucky number holder at each table. Following the formal portion of the program this eventful evening was made complete by dancing to the

music of **Richard Hidalgo** and his orchestra.

Sunday found the convention hall again a beehive of activity. New arrivals continued almost until closing time. With the bright sun just setting over the Channel Islands, the 33rd semi-annual CSNA convention drew to a successful close.

Vital statistics for the conclave are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid registrations | 600 |
| Visitors | 1800 |
| Total attendance | 2400 |
| Bourse dealers | 75 |
| Ladies garden tour | 22 |
| Forum attendance | 59 |
| Breakfast attendance | 39 |
| Banquet attendance | 156 |
| Exhibitors | 32 |
| Exhibits | 35 |
| Exhibit cases used | 99 |

## DETECTING ALTERED COINS

**From a display made by R. B. Carter at the convention.**

Always be suspicious of buffing or evidence of tampering in the area of date or mint mark.

Watch for removed mint marks on coins where the Philadelphia mint coin is worth considerably more than the branch mint. Some examples are Barber halves, silver dollars and Lincoln cents.

Examine all coins carefully. A good magnifying glass is a must if you collect coins.

Examine coins with mint marks on reverse for evidence of a split rim. Examples: 1950-D Jefferson nickel, 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent, etc.

Beware of dark areas around date or mint mark as this could hide solder marks or evidence of tampering.

Beware of shine around date or mint mark as this could mean that glue has been used.

Check the size of gold coins for re-reeding.

Always remove a coin from the holder to see if there are two coins in the holder or if the coin is split.

Never buy a known altered coin, not even as a space filler for a set. In doing so, the coin probably will never be replaced because of value, and it also will encourage unscrupulous persons to expand their altering activities.

Know your dealer.

## THE LADIES GARDEN TOUR

**By Irene Harley**

A special garden tour for the ladies of CSNA started from the Earl Warren Park on Friday, Nov. 8, at 1:30 p.m. Our guide was **Harry S. Wilson.**

Our first stop was at the beautiful home of Mrs. George E. Bass, "Casa del Herrero," meaning house of the blacksmith. This home was built in 1925 in the Mediterranean style so popular at that time. Mr. Bass was a "smithy," as they were called in those days, and he built the garden furniture which we saw in the lovely formal gardens. This house has a lot of beautiful tile imported from Spain, incorporated in fountains and secluded seating areas around the house.

Our second home was that of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth H. Sims on Valley Road. As we stepped from the bus our host and hostess were there to greet us and take us on a tour of their gardens. This home was smaller, but Mr. and Mrs. Sims had done most of the planning themselves. The home was truly charming and most of the ladies expressed this feeling to our hosts.

The third home on our garden tour was "Il Brolino," meaning the umbrella. This is the beautiful Mediterranean style home of Mr. and Mrs. Grafton Minot on Buena Vista Road. From the front of the house you walked up into a terraced garden with shrubbery trimmed in the shape of birds. There are magnificent oak and eucalyptus trees throughout, and each portion of the garden is an inspiration in itself.

The entire tour was a delightful experience to all those who went. The afternoon was much too short, as one could spend hours enjoying the pleasures of these lovely havens.

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(Continued from Page 14)

The dates are not placed on the bills themselves, and all series have the following denominations: 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, $1, $5 and $10, which is the largest size note. One note of each series makes an interesting group to show friends or other collectors.

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Reprint from Compendium Of International Numismatics, no. 3, October 1962, official publication of Society for International Numismatics, Santa Monica, Calif.

# Exhibits and Awards

**ADAMS,** Ben J., Canoga Park. "Gold Proof Coins of British India." **Second Award, Modern Foreign.**

**BARNES,** Kenneth Jr., Bakersfield. "Treasures of the 20th Century."

**BOONE,** Carl R., Delano. "A Wheel of Misfortune."

**BOONE,** Patty, Delano. "Oriental Coins." **First Award, Juniors.**

**BOONE,** Ruth M., Delano. "Miniatures."

**BOWER,** Ray, Ojai. "U.S. Gold." Non-competitive.

**BRAINARD,** Grace I., Los Angeles. "Canadian Proof Like Sets."

**CARTER,** R. B., South San Gabriel. "Transportation Tokens." **Third Award, Substitutes For Money.** "Education in Numismatic Counterfeits." **Special Award.**

**CASE,** Thelma M., Santa Monica. "Depression Scrip." **First Award, Substitutes For Money.**

**CLAVERIA,** Federico, Santa Barbara. "Mexican Coinage." (Two separate exhibits.)

**CLIFFORD,** Henry H., Los Angeles. "Pioneer Coinage." **Special Award.**

**COLVER,** Charles G., Covina. "Lima Coinage of George II."

**COOPER,** Eugene, San Diego. "California in Numismatics." **Second Award, Miscellaneous.**

**CULVER,** Virginia, Arcadia. "Black Magic." **Second Award, Substitutes For Money. Exonumist Special Award.**

**GJUROVICH,** Rudy, San Jose. "U.S. Currency." **Second Award, Paper Money.**

**HARLEY,** Dan, Claremont. "How to Make a Medal." **Second Award, Medals.**

**HOOGEVEEN,** Albertus, Pomona. "Early and Modern Proofs." **Third Award, United States.**

**JAMES,** Elghus, Delano. "United States Commemorative Coins." **First Award, United States.**

**JOHNSON,** Mae Pearl, San Diego. "Lincoln Cent." "Lincoln Medals." **First Award, Medals.**

**KAPLUN,** Harry L., Santa Barbara. "Fractional Currency." **Third Award, Dealers.**

**LIBBEY,** Walter A., Ventura. "Liberty Nickels." "Panama Type Set." **Third Award, Modern Foreign.**

**MYERS,** Earle T., Highlands, No. Carolina. "Fractional Currency." **Second Award, Dealers.**

**NOVACK,** Sylvia, San Bernardino. "Columbian Exposition, 1892." **First Award, Miscellaneous. Best in Show.**

**ORENDER,** George, Delano. "In God We Trust." "The Five Keys." **Third Award, United States.**

**PHILLIPS,** S. Everett, Fresno. "Autographs—U.S. Currency." **Third Award, Paper Money.**

**READ,** Clay, Sun Valley. "World Commemoratives." **Third Award, Modern Foreign.**

**ROSE,** Harvey L., La Mesa. "Coins of Panama." **First Award, Dealers.**

**SEIDLER,** Herbert H., Santa Barbara. "West Indies and Caribbean Islands Paper Money." **First Award, Paper Money.**

**SENTIS,** Gwendolyn, Santa Barbara. "Coins of Charles E. Barber." **Second Award, United States.** "Wampum to Wealth." **First Award, Modern Foreign.**

**STEVENS,** Erma C., Northridge. "Numismatic History of Mexico."

**SWANSON,** Ben Z., Riverside. "Uncirculated Canadian Type Set."

**WISSLEAD,** William, Santa Ana. "CSNA Historical Photos." Non-competitive.

* * *

**Exhibit and Awards Chairman: Ray Bower.**
**Judges: Cliff Liss, Les Lodge and Milton Strauch.**

The **CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY** held its 13th quarterly meeting at Santa Barbara, Nov. 9, in conjunction with the semi-annual convention of the California State Numismatic Association.

**Cataldo Papaleo,** sculptor for the **Mission Medal** series, presented an interesting talk on designing these medals. He allowed members and guests to view the original plaster casts, cancelled dies, and bronze casts used for several of earlier issued medals. These historically significant California medals are researched and issued by **Joseph Mirkovich;** and executed by Medallic Art Company. **Mrs. Joseph Mirkovich** added pertinent information regarding these medals.

**Wayne Higbee,** of Fresno, was introduced as a new member.

**Charles V. Kappen** spoke on the important listing of **California trade tokens** which is being instigated. Kappen has worked for more than a year on his listings, his area being San Francisco and Santa Clara counties. He urged others to take part in this important program by choosing a county or area. It is hoped that ultimately these geographic listings of trade tokens may be bound together in one publication. **John R. Reynolds** is undertaking the San Joaquin Valley area; and **Patsy Rose,** San Diego county. **Virginia Culver** will eventually work on Los Angeles county. Kappen asked anyone who has tokens to send a rubbing to the cataloguer of that area. (It is not necessary to send the tokens, as a metal foil impression is easy to make.) The metal and size of the token should be reported.

**President Panosh** noted that the next CES quarterly meeting would be held in February, the site of which has not yet been chosen. The following meeting is to be held in Berkeley, in April, in connection with the CSNA convention.

An announcement was made of the forthcoming reprint of **Dr. Benjamin P. Wright's** listing of tokens which appeared serially in "The Numismatist" from 1898 to 1901. This reprint is being sponsored by TAMS, and will be released about the 1st of December. This important work on tokens issued mainly during the 19th century will include rarity ratings and approximate pricing by George Fuld. It is well illustrated. Advance orders are being taken by Virginia Culver, 1220 Oakwood Drive, Arcadia, Calif., 91006. Price to TAMS members is $3 per copy, and to non-members $5.

**Paul Hamm,** head of the nominating committee, presented the following slate of officers, all of whom were unanimously elected ——

**President — Leonel C. Panosh,** San Diego.
**Vice-President — Ethel Stone,** Temple City.
**Secretary — Patsy Rose,** San Diego.
**Treasurer — Virginia Culver,** Arcadia.
**Board Members — Charles V. Kappen,** San Jose; **Ralph A. Mitchell,** Fullerton; **Alva Christensen,** Temple City; **John R. Reynolds,** Fresno; **Clifford A. Ayers,** Pomona.

**—VIRGINIA CULVER**

———O———

## BERKELEY CONVENTION

The **California State Numismatic Association** will hold its **Spring 1964 convention** at the beautiful **Hotel Claremont** in **Berkeley, April 16-19.**

Since our last convention at the Claremont, in 1961, there have been many improvements made to the hotel. To name only two, a fine new swimming pool had been built, and a beautiful new restaurant with a sweeping view of the bay and San Francisco has been opened.

The dealers bourse area will be double that of our 1961 convention, using the Empire Room and Gold Room, with a combined area of 9900 square feet.

Exhibits will be in the Horizon Room, with an area of 2200 square feet and overlooking the hotel gardens.

The banquet will be held in the Straw Monkey Room, which is located close to the bourse and exhibits area.

**Plan now to attend another interesting CSNA convention.**

**—DON THRALL**
General Chairman

# *North of the Tehachapis*

## By DENNIS OLSWANG

Sunshine School for retarded children will benefit from **Delano Coin Club's** second annual coin show which was held in November in the VFW Hall in that city. Proceeds of the show, no less than $100, will be donated to the school.

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**Mrs. F. W. Lohse** was recently re-elected president of the **Marin Coin Club.** Officers were installed at an anniversary dinner at Cotati. Other officers are: **Nathaniel Guyol,** vice president; **Mrs. George Gosser,** secretary; **Jack Rep,** treasurer; and **Robert Foster,** junior representative.

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Spanish-America was the theme for the October meeting of the **Peninsula Coin Club.** Prior to the meeting secretary-treasurer **Roy Hill** was on vacation in Mexico and mailed the meeting notices from Mexico City, with a special new stamp issued at a stamp show there.

This could well be a record distance for meeting cards being sent by a local club. Last year "Colonial America" cards were mailed from Williamsburg, Va., to PCC members.

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Members of the **Mother Lode Coin and Stamp Club** discussed the starting of junior members into numismatics at a recent meeting held in Grass Valley.

New members welcomed into the club were **Oran Crumley** and **Charles Jakobs.** The club membership has grown to twenty-five.

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**Southeastern Sierra Coin Club,** of Bishop, recently donated a check for $1500 to the Mono County Historical Society. The club also presented a check to the Eastern Sierra Museum Association. The money was derived from the sale of the 1861-1961 centennial medals. Benno Heunc, president of the society, accepted the gift for the group.

**Al Winters** is president of the coin club.

---

One hundred persons attended the installation dinner held recently by **Pajaro Valley Coin Club.**

New officers installed were **Aulden Schlatter,** president; **Helen Myers,** secretary; **Mary Tibbitts,** treasurer; **Joe Myers,** librarian; and **Jerry Perchesky,** publicity chairman.

---

At the August meeting of the **Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, William A. Ames** read his prize-winning paper "United States Mints, Our Money Makers," and supplemented his talk with an exhibit of pictures of all the mints. The information was enlightening and proved to be of much interest to all present.

**Kurt Loret** gave a fine talk on "Coins of the Bible" at the September meeting. Loret read his paper entitled "The Thirty Pieces of Silver." He estimated the value of the 30 pieces of silver given to Judas in terms of today's purchasing power as being worth the equivalent of $1800. His calculations are based on the assumption that the silver coins were tetradrachms, and on the cost of hotel accommodations, soldier's wages, etc., as mentioned in the Bible and other literature covering that period.

The October meeting featured "Other Hobbies, Treasures, Keepsakes, or What Have You." (This is a program PCNS originated several years ago.) Twenty persons spoke on their exhibits, some of which were souvenir spoons, "phoney" money, old books, papers, dolls, rocks, etc.

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Attendance records were shattered for **Liberty Numismatic Society** at the first meeting held after the club's return to the Hillsdale shopping center. Members numbered 56 as compared to 25 which had been the average count attending prior meetings.

Ten new members joined the ranks of the group.

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**Redding Numismatic Society** has a "new member" in their club, of which

they are extremely proud. Their plaque, the reward for placing second in National Coin Week, is on display in a downtown store window.

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An estimated 500 collectors attended the recent Tahoe Coin Festival, sponsored by the **Lake Tahoe Coin Club** in Stateline, Nevada.

Exhibits were of outstanding quality, with **Sidney Kass** carrying away the best-of-show award with his first-prize winning entry in the U.S. coins division. **John Sears** was first prize winner in U.S. currency. In the miscellaneous division a ribbon was awarded to **Gordon Rammer** for first place.

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A color movie entitled "Nickel in Coinage," reported to be the best film available regarding the Canadian mint, was shown at the August meeting of the **San Francisco Coin Club.** As a preview to the September meeting, which featured other hobbies, **Mike Stanley** displayed various biological creatures and a collection of old newspaper headlines.

Speakers and their subjects at the September meeting were: **Roy Hill,** antique auto license plates and books; **Jacob Mummert,** early German Bibles; **George "Cowboy" Ham,** belt buckles and desert glass; **S. Nill,** oil paintings; **Ed Sins,** antique golf clubs; and **John Sears,** highball glasses and antique bars.

"Numismatic Literature of Bygone Days" was the theme of the November meeting.

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**Don Crosman,** the **East Bay Coin Club's** 1962 Member-of-the-Year, was general chairman of the club's eleventh annual coinival held last October. Registration, which was handled by **Elsie East,** numbered well over 500 through the efforts of publicity chairman **Roy Hill.** Bourse chairman **Vern Widel** found plenty of space for the 36 dealers.

On hand were **Rudy Gjurovich,** "King of the Koin Kollectors"; and a new-comer **"Vest Pocket Al" Cembura. George Squires** handled the auction. Refreshments were served by **George Bigelow.**

Best-of-show award went to **Ed Sins** for an outstanding exhibit of early American coins, which also placed first in the United States division. **Florence Hess** won first prize in the foreign classification; **Walt Ritchie** placed first in the general division; and **Jon East** took first award in the junior competition.

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Exhibit chairman **Agnes Thye** requested all exhibitors to set up their NCNA prize-winning exhibits at a recent meeting of the **North Bay Coin Club.**

The club suffered the loss of one of its most active members when it learned of the passing of **Carl Newkirk.** He was responsible for many good ideas in local coin clubs, and had been recently elected president of the Hayward Area Coin Club. He was known, and will be missed, by his numismatic friends all through California.

At the November meeting **Florence Hess** gave an excellent reading on the "Gilded Nickel."

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**Ukiah Valley Coin Club** meets the second Monday of each month at the Municipal Clubhouse in Ukiah.

Officers for 1964 are **Glenn Maxwell,** president; **Maurice Kruth,** vice president; and **Mrs. Annette Gibbs,** secretary-treasurer.

Membership is now more than twenty-five.

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Your editor is quite impressed with "The Diablo Die Break," official publication of the **Diablo Numismatic Society.** The three-page bulletin contains many thought provoking, stimulating, and sometimes controversial ideas in its editorials; but they are mature and well written.

Editor **George Bartlett** provides his readers with a monthly coin quiz, book reviews, a plea for articles, president's report, news of other clubs, secretary's report and an almanac of thoughts. You may encourage Bartlett by sending articles to 3673 Hillsborough Drive, Concord.

At a recent meeting of the club, guest speaker was **Steve Album** who gave a very interesting talk on crowns.

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### SEARS PRESIDENT OF NCNA MEYER WINS BEST IN SHOW

An estimated crowd of nearly 5000 attended the successful second annual Coin and Currency Exhibition held by the **Northern California Numismatic Association** in San Francisco in September.

In conducting the official opening ceremony, **Henk von Rabenstein,** Netherlands Consular General, noted that numismatics is a world wide hobby and numismatists throughout the world can gain a better understanding of all countries by the study of coins.

**John D. Sears** was elected president of the association, succeeding **Denis Hooker.** Sears stated that this was the first time in California that a foreign country had participated in a numismatic event.

**Ernest Meyer** won the best-in-show trophy. His exhibit also placed first in the modern foreign division. Other first place exhibit awards went to **Ed Sins,** United States; **Walter McMann,** ancient coins; **Florence Hess,** substitutes for money; **Rudy Gjurovich,** paper money; **Reta Hartson,** medals; **Doris Wilson,** Civil War; and **Jim Vallier,** junior division.

**Col. Higgins** was banquet master of ceremonies. The new officers were installed by **Thomas Wood,** president of the Numismatic Association of Southern California. Wood stressed the need for all organizations to seek "new blood" to keep numismatic groups and clubs progressing.

**Milton Strauch** won a special plaque for the best Netherlands coin display, which was presented by the consul in San Francisco.

Outstanding invitational, non-competitive exhibits included **Ronnie Carr's** famous gold exhibit known as "The Midas Touch"; **Bank of America's** "Gold from the Mother Lode"; and **Abe Kosoff's** gold coins of the Netherlands.

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# *South of the Tehachapis*

## By CHARLES G. COLVER

### SILVER, PAST AND FUTURE

**James Gillie** addressed the October meeting of the **Culver City Coin Club** on the topic of "Coin Silver."

Represented in a display case were spoons and mugs made of coins melted down, some of them dating back to 1795. Many accepted standards of weight and fineness of silver were described by Gillie. His talk included many facts regarding the laws changing silver content in coins and described the meaning of weight in silver content. Value of today's silver coins was examined, together with speculation as to what the proposed 1964 U.S. silver dollar would be like.

It was obvious that Gillie drew upon many factual sources for his wealth of information; and his presentation was a fine numismatic report.

### NASC CONVENTION

The ninth annual convention of the **Numismatic Association of Southern California** is scheduled for Feb. 27, 28, 29 and March 1, 1964, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles. Start planning now to participate in this big numismatic event in Los Angeles.

### WEST VALLEY SHOWCASE

More than 1000 interested persons attended the **West Valley Coin Club's** second annual "Coin Showcase," held in Van Nuys, Aug. 24-25. Many of those attending were from out of state, including several of the thirty-two dealers who tended bourse tables.

Dealers reported the big demand was in proof sets and uncirculated rolls; and auctioneer **George Bennett** stated that prices realized far surpassed expectations. Exhibit chairman **Ben Adams** reported there were many beautiful and educational displays. **Sid Marks** won the best-of-show award with his display of U.S. coins.

### "PLUS ULTRA"

"Plus Ultra" was the name chosen by members of the **Azteca Numismatic Society** for their new monthly bulletin. The masthead utilizes as its central motif the Aztec calendar

stone in Mexico City. The name "Plus Ultra" is taken from the motto appearing on the pillars of the Spanish pillar dollar. **Erma C. Stevens,** president of this group of Mexican coin enthusiasts, has assumed temporary editorship.

The four page monthly contains considerable reference material for the collector of Mexican numismatics. The Society now feels it has something of value to offer corresponding members. Bulletins are scheduled to be mailed to all members at the beginning of the fourth week of each month.

**SAN DIEGO "GOLD RUSH"**

Gold was the by-word at the **San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council's** sixth annual coinarama, held in San Diego, Oct. 26-27.

Registration was about 600; estimated attendance 6700; and 45 dealers had bourse space.

According to **Al Baber,** exhibit chairman, the exhibits were the best yet. Gold was the theme of many of the exhibits (as it was of the entire affair), including the Bank of America's $100,000 gold nugget exhibit. **Ben Adams** won the best-in-show award, with his display of "Gold Proof Coins of British India"; and this exhibit also won the special award for foreign exhibits, given by the International Numismatic Society of San Diego. **Jordon Stockham** won the special award for the best U.S. exhibit, given by San Diego Numismatic Society. Other first place award winners were: **Gil Ayers Jr., Ken Hedges, Pearl Johnson, Harvey Rose, Ben Swanson** and **Raymond S. Toy.**

In connection with the Gold Rush Days of California, a costume party was held on Saturday. Almost everyone wore costumes of the era, including the coin dealers, guards, members of the committees and the three pretty coinarama princesses.

Among those present were four prominent CSNA officers, as shown in the picture above: **Paul Hamm, Leonel C. Panosh, Winn Osborne** and **Bill Hogue** (together with the three pretty coinarama princesses).

**POOR RICHARDS LOOTED**

Thieves ransacked the La Habra home of **John Richards** recently, making off with his collection of U.S. and foreign coins and paper money. Among the loot taken by the culprits was a group of Turkish 50 kurus notes.

Richards says these bills were printed by Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. in Surrey, England. They were being delivered by a ship which was sunk off the coast of Piraeus, Greece, during the Italian occupation of that country. Richards was able to retrieve only those notes that floated ashore. The bills are of series B 1, and he believes the remainder of the

entire series was sunk with the ship, as he has never been able to locate any others. The multi-colored bills, which show evidence of having been soaked, feature a portrait of President Inonu of the Turkish Republic.

**ADOLPHE MENJOU DIES**

**Adolphe Menjou,** world famous movie actor and numismatist, died Oct. 29, at the age of 73, in his Beverly Hills home.

He had specialized in assembling the best coins available, including the finest of rarities. After spending many years putting his collection together, it was catalogued and sold at public auction in 1950 by **A. Kosoff.** This auction catalog is now considered a collector's item in itself.

**VICTORVILLE COIN SHOW**

**Gordon Miter** of Victorville won the sweepstakes trophy at the recent **San Bernardino County Fair coin exhibit** in Victorville. His display featuring cents of the 20th century was beautifully exhibited and was highly praised by the judges.

**Norris Couch** of Apple Valley won the junior sweepstakes award for his display of a complete type set of U.S. coins. This is the second year in a row in which young Couch has won first in this division.

**PANOSH ON CONVENTIONS**

"What is there to do at coin conventions?" was the theme of the talk by **Leonel C. Panosh** at the September meeting of the **San Diego Numismatic Society.** Panosh asked this question of the 95 members and guests present.

In answer to his question, Panosh remarked that he visits the bourse, views the many fine exhibits, goes on the tours of the city, attends parties, dinners and business meetings, gains numismatic information by attending the forums, and socializes with his many friends. This takes almost every hour of the four days of the convention. By this time, Lew says, he is tired from standing, has spent all of his money, has eaten too much, and is happy to come back home to San Diego.

In all seriousness, though, Lew related that the most important thing about coin conventions is that you get to renew friendships with the many fine people you meet at these large gatherings.

**HERE AND THERE**

**William J. Klem,** a technical artist with North American Aviation, Inc., is sparking a campaign to return the image of the American Indian to our coins.

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The Los Angeles Times recently featured a story of a couple who financed a Hawaiian vacation through the sale of four cents.

The story goes on to explain that they were 1909-S VDB Lincoln cents, and were sold for $500 to a coin collector.

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**Robert Gelink,** a native of Holland, has opened a new coin shop called "Otento" at 433 Robinson Ave., San Diego. The unusual name is derived from a firm formerly operated by Gelink in Holland.

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**Neil Utberg,** a Texas coin dealer, has been made an honorary member of **The Azteca Numismatic Society,** because of his outstanding contribution to the field of Mexican numismatics.

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**San Diego** has been selected as the site for the 1968 convention of the **American Numismatic Association.** The El Cortez Hotel will be convention headquarters for the national gathering.

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**A. A. Cutler** and **Richard E. Martin** announced that their coin store, the San Diego Coin Exchange, Inc., has moved to its new location at 1133 Sixth Avenue in downtown San Diego.

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A meeting was held on Sept. 13 in the home of **Francis S. Jones** in Coronado to organize a coin club in the "Crown City" across the bay from San Diego.

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Not a restrike, not a copy, but one of a kind, was how **Russell** and **Prudence Rulau** told us about their new baby boy. His name is Kyle Christopher Rulau and he was born Aug. 8, 1963 in Sidney, Ohio.

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**Covina Coin Club** lost a loyal member and president recently with the sudden death of **Mel Melton.** Our sincere regrets to Mrs. Melton.

We were happy to note that the recent election of the **National Token and Medal Society (TAMS)** included two southern Californians: **Paul Hamm** of San Diego as president, and **Virginia Culver** of Arcadia as vice president.

**OTHER CLUB SPEAKERS**

**Jack Ogilvie,** Culver City, Sept., "Numismatic History Goes in Cycles." **William Willoughby,** San Fernando Valley, Aug., "History in the Making." **Joy Parrish,** Forty Niner, Aug., "Crowns of the World." **Robert Axelrod,** Forty Niner, Sept., "Swedish Plate Money." **Robert Axelrod,** Lawndale, Sept., "Swedish Plate Money."

**Thomas Wood,** Echo Park, Aug., "Coin Clubs." **Thomas Wood,** San Gabriel Valley, Aug., "Coin Reproductions." **Peggy Borgolte,** Torrance, Sept., "American History with Medals." **William Willoughby,** Pomona Valley, Aug. **Sid Marks,** Hollywood YMCA, Oct., "U.S. Types, Uncirculated."

**Robert Carter,** Upland, Aug., "Altered Coins." **Ed Engler,** Glen City, Aug., "Coins of the World." **Paul Hamm,** Ocean Beach, Aug. **Arthur Garnett,** Azteca, Sept., "Life of Morelos." **Orville Jordet,** Glen City, Oct., "Investment in Uncirculated Coins."

**Robert Carter,** Fontana, Oct., "Altered Coins." **Neil Utberg,** Azteca, Oct. **Amos House,** Upland, Sept., "Changing Times of Coin Collecting." **Kenneth Young,** Forty Niners, Oct., "Cleaning Coins." **Carolyn Nestrick,** Torrance, Oct., "Chinese Cash."

**Robert Gamble,** Torrance, Nov., "U.S. Paper Money." **Blaine Milliton,** Compton, Oct., "What Shall I Collect?" **Kenneth Young,** Culver City, Aug., "Chinese Coins and Dollars." **Karl Brainard,** Culver City, Nov., "Historical Points of the U.S. Mints." **Dan Harley,** Southern Hub, Sept., "Relics of the Old West."

**William Foxall,** Southern Hub, Oct., "Gambling in Coin Collecting." **Robert Clarke,** Downey, Aug., "Writing a Coin Book." **Herbert Bergen,** Downey, Nov., "U.S. Dimes." **Tom Ward,** International Numismatic Society, Sept., "Ancient Coins."

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With exception of the trade dollar which was demonetized July 22, 1876, every coin ever issued by our government is still legal tender.

## RARE COIN DONATED

In appreciation of the honorary degree bestowed upon him in June 1963 by Upland College (see Calcoin News, Fall 1963, page 129), **Dr. Calvert L. Emmons** donated an 1856 pattern Flying Eagle cent to the college.

Dr. Emmons has instructed the college officials to sell the coin. John Z. Martin, president of Upland College, stated he hopes this might start a trend in numismatic circles for alumni to support their alma mater with donations of rare coins, which could be sold, and the proceeds used for educational, expansion and other progressive programs. Dr. Emmons fully agrees with this statement.

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While $1000 in cents weighs 680 pounds, the same value in half dollars weighs only 64 pounds!


CALCOIN NEWS

Quarterly Magazine of the
California State Numismatic Association

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CSNA members receive Calcoin News without additional cost beyond their annual dues of $3.

VOL. 18 WINTER 1964 No. 1

## CURATOR'S COMMENTS

### RECENT DONORS

Interest seems to be growing in the **Californiana Collection** of the **CSNA.** Since the last report, twelve people have aided the collection with their contributions.

**Ben Coon** donated a transportation token. **Charles Colver** purchased a rare token from Bear Balley while on his vacation. **Charles Kappen,** who is listing all the known tokens of San Francisco, donated some of his duplicates when he returned the CSNA items he had borrowed. **David Reiss** found some tokens from some by-gone towns and sent them along.

**Karl Brainard** and **Erich Werling** continued to remember the collection and donated several items. **Carl Grall** mailed in a donation. **Lynn Simms** delivered one of the new 75th year Long Beach medals to us. **Don** and **Dottie Dow** maintained their steady flow of material from Arizona by sending in a box of donations. In the lot was one of the rare error tokens made for the San Diego coin-a-rama.

**E. G. Fitzgerald** sent a very interesting token from the Vandenburg NCO Club. One donation this time was a very unselfish one—**Leo Young** purchased some California store cards. When he discovered that some were quite rare, he sent them along to CSNA. Unselfish acts such as this will be appreciated very much by future Californians.

### NEEDED ITEMS

The big question at the Santa Barbara convention was: "What does CSNA need for its Californiana Collection?" Of course, the easiest answer is: "anything remotely connected with either numismatics or California". If we really got down to listing our needs, they would run something like this:—

Any store card or token from a California town or county.
Recent or older medals commemorating some California event.
Any 'S' Mint coins before 1913.
Souvenirs and tokens from any of the California expositions.
Transportation tokens used in California.

And, naturally, our treasurer, Bill Hogue, would not turn down any cash donations anyone wanted to make.

Any questions, comments or donations should be sent to:

BRYAN O. BURKE Jr.
2364 North "G" Street
San Bernardino, Calif.

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## HISTORIAN'S REPORT

Hats off to the **Santa Barbara Coin Club** for a splendid job of sponsoring our 33rd semi-annual convention. SBCC appears to be a well organized group of highly interested numismatists. I appreciated very much the appointment of **Herbert H. Seidler** as assistant historian for this convention, and I thank him highly for all the hard work he did in getting the scrapbook put together. As of this writing, he is giving it the final touches and will send it to me upon completion, where it will be put in the files with those of previous conventions.

According to a column written by **Erich Werling,** immediate past historian, printed in Calcoin News, Volume 11, No. 5, the individual "Book of Convention Publicity" is **Charles V. Kappen's** idea and was originated at the 18th convention in San Jose.

Many thanks to **Dr. N. A. Bowers** for the contribution of his president's ribbons and some director ribbons to our historian's files. They filled in places where there were vacancies before.

Once again I am extending a request to anyone who has ribbons; Calcoin News, especially all numbers of Volumes 3 and 4; and any other memorabilia, that they would care to turn over to CSNA, to please send them to me or present them to me at any future conventions. The donation will be highly appreciated.

I hope to see you all at the northern convention in Berkeley in April of 1964.

**WILLIAM O. WISSLEAD,**
Historian
2053 Cypress Avenue
Santa Ana, Calif.

# *From the Desk of the Secretary*

## NEW MEMBERS

1391 SCHUETTE, Bruce T.....3714 San Remo Drive, Santa Barbara, Calif.
1392 GREENE, Gordon Z.....623 Estrella Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
1393 PARRISH, Mrs. Joy.....14928 S. Avis Ave., Lawndale, Calif.
1394 BYRNE, Ray.....701 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.
1395 BALLARD, John H.....10340 Bohardus Ave., Whittier, Calif.
1396 HEDGES, Kenneth.....9585 Lamar St., Spring Valley, Calif.
1397 BARBER, Bob.....1631 San Pasqual, Santa Barbara, Calif.
1398 WANDER, Mrs. Chester.....76-419 Shoshone Dr., Palm Desert, Calif.
1399 HIGLEY, Glen L.....393 S. Main, Clear Field, Utah
1401 JORDET, Orville.....656 W. Santa Paula St., Santa Paula, Calif.
1402 KARIKER, Cecil B.....10748 Homeland Ave., Whittier, Calif.
1403 RIFFEL, E. D.....Rt. 1, Box 420, Wasco, Calif.
1404 MONTY, Eli.....P.O. Box 216, Inglewood, Calif.
1405 TUREEN, Steve.....132 W. Broadway, San Diego 1, Calif.
1406 JAY, Ralph.....696 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif.
1407 SEIDLER, Herbert H.....3530 Los Pinos Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif.
1408 UKIAH VALLEY COIN CLUB.....1138 Marwen Dr., Ukiah, Calif.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

729 HARLEY, Dan.....637 W. Arrow Hwy., Claremont, Calif.
1207 HAZELS.....P.O. Box 8, Vista, Calif.
581 FROST, R. Jack.....2344 Parker St., Berkeley, Calif.
98 JONES, Charles V.....4121 Wawona, Los Angeles, Calif.
432 HUDSON, Gerald L.....220 Sixth, Lakeport, Calif.
1008 GILLIGAN, Sidney T.....3767½ Shafter Ave., Oakland 9, Calif.
1099 NAPA VALLEY COIN CLUB.....2727 Pine, Napa, Calif.
1278 FRIEND, Joseph.....580 S. Alameda, Los Angeles 21, Calif.
1197 SLOBODIN, R. J.....3521 Rose Dr., Yerba Linda, Calif.
1155 HAACK, William C.....Box 22127, San Francisco, Calif.
638 MOSTIN, Julian.....Rt 1, Box 833, Lakeport, Calif.
851 ROSING, Arnold.....P.O. Box 1652, San Mateo, Calif.
394 KOHL, George F.....55 Glen Eyrie Ave., #3, San Jose, Calif.
1359 REYNOLDS, John R.....2725 Wishon, Fresno, Calif.
757 ANDERSON, P. K.....c/o Hotel Frederick, Frederick, Okla.
1147 ROSE, Patsy R.....P.O. Box 577, La Mesa, Calif.
1054 ROSE, Harvey L.....P.O. Box 577, La Mesa, Calif.
1268 INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO.....P.O. Box 577, La Mesa, Calif.
1295 BARCHERS, E. B. "Joe".....3534 Main, Kansas City, Missouri
1158 CULVER, Mrs. John H.....1220 Oakwood Dr., Arcadia, Calif.
1248 SHORT, Gordon K.....630 Lincoln St., Redding, Calif.
1100 SOUTHERN CALIF. EXONUMIST SOCIETY.....Russell Rulau, Secy., 520 N. Ohio, Sidney, Ohio
1161 ABETZ, Edward.....1117 N. Hawthorne, Tacoma 4, Wash.
1126 SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS .....c/o Carol Nestrick, 4214 W. 238th St., Torrance, Calif.
1198 SHERMAN, Elva B. Monticello Manor, 1811 Ignacio Valley Rd., Walnut Creek, Calif.
1294 WIBLE, Robert B.....750 E. Carson, Torrance, Calif.
386 JOHNSON, W. E.....515 Carriage Hill Court, Santa Barbara, Calif.
1203 ROBINSON, Douglas E. .....14931 Roscoe Blvd., Apt. 26, Panorama City, Calif.
117 BAY CITIES COIN CLUB .....c/o Dorthea Rigg, Secy., 3852 College Ave., Culver City, Calif.
1305 NEUSE, Daniel Lee.....1020 W. Pershing, Santa Maria, Calif.

### RE-INSTATEMENT

129 LENKER, John E. ..... 545 W. Palm Ave., Redlands, Calif.
253 LEWIS, Leland C. ..... 419 E. Church St., Santa Maria, Calif.

### ADDRESS UNKNOWN

1011 WILSON, Naomi
1287 COTTON, L. D.

### DECEASED

830 COOPER, N. B. ..... 6489 Benvenue Ave., Oakland, Calif.
163 PATTERSON, Robt. C. ..... 288 Northgate Ave., Daly City, Calif.

### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

| | |
|---|---|
| Membership, Aug. 15, 1963 | 761 |
| New Members, Aug. 15 to Nov. 22, 1963 | 17 |
| Deceased | 2 |
| Total Membership, Nov. 22, 1963 | 776 |
| 1963 Dues Paid | 683 |
| 1963 Dues Not Paid to Nov. 22, 1963 | 93 |

DAN HARLEY, Secretary

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# THE SECOND MEXICAN EMPIRE -- MAXIMILIAN

By FEDERICO CLAVERIA

Maximilian was Emperor of Mexico from 1864 to 1867.

As the Austrian archduke, he was denied a share in the imperial government by his brother Emperor Francis Joseph. When the Mexican conservatives sought the aid of Napoleon III in founding a Mexican empire, Maximilian was persuaded to accept the crown offered him. In 1864 he and his wife Carlotta sailed for Mexico aboard the ship "Novara."

The empire was a failure from the start. Maximilian never had a full understanding of Mexico; and he found most of the country hostile to him and loyal to Benito Juarez. His decree of 1865 ordered the execution of all of the followers of Benito Juarez. His power rested only on the French troops that occupied Mexico.

The United States and European monarchs were hostile to Maximilian. The Civil War in the States prevented the United States from interfering and enforcing the Monroe Doctrine. In 1866-67, when affairs in France, and the American Civil War ended, conditions forced Napoleon III of France to withdraw his troops from Mexico. The empire began to fall.

In 1866 Empress Carlotta went to Europe to seek aid from Napoleon III and the Pope. Her pleas were in vain, and her over-wrought mind collapsed. She survived the ill-fated empire by sixty years, and died, insane, at the age of 87 in the year 1927, believing that Maximilian was still alive and Emperor of Mexico.

In desperation, Maximilian took personal command of his remaining forces, which were mostly concentrated at Queretaro. After a siege of a few months (March-May 1867), he was captured and with two of his generals, Miramon and Mejia, was shot on June 19, 1867 at the place "Cerro de las Cempanos" (hill of the bells), on the outskirts of Queretaro.

Just before the execution, Maximilian walked to the five riflemen and presented each with an "onza de oro," probably an 8 escudo piece of the time or a 20 peso piece of his issue. To this day unscrupulous Mexican coin peddlers try to sell these pieces by stating that this gold coin was one of the pieces received by the soldier of the firing squad. If one is a greenhorn he will buy it at a premium, while common sense will tell you that the soldiers in the firing squad were privates, and very poor, and with all probability gambled or drank it away that very evening, or spent it very

shortly thereafter for the necessities of life. These peddlers never offer any type of documentation to prove their point.

Many Mexicans respect and regard Maximilian as a sincere and honest person who was a victim of circumstances and a pawn in an international game of chess. Fate had it that his body was returned to his homeland aboard the same ship, the "Novara," that brought him and his wife to Mexico.

The Maxmilian coinage of Mexico introduced the decimal system to the country. His bust appears on the 20 peso gold, the 1 peso and the 50 centavo pieces in silver. On the 10 and 5 centavo silver and the 1 centavo copper, the crowned Mexican eagle is on one side and the value on the other.

The 20 peso, the 1 peso and the 50 centavo pieces have, on reverse, the motto "Equidad en la Justicia," (equality within justice). On the 20 peso gold and the 1 peso silver only, the reverse shows an imaginary animal, a griffin, on either side of the shield. The griffin is a mythological animal with the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion. It is of Egyptian, Persian and Syrian origin and it is fabled that these fought the barbarian peoples of northern Europe.

All of the issues were minted at various mints with exception of the 20 peso gold, which was made only one year in 1866 at the Mexico City mint.

The most valuable of the entire issue is the 1 peso minted at Guanajuato.

—SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB "NEWSETTE"

## OVERHEARD AT LOCAL COIN SHOP

A junior collector asked the budding young coin clerk for an 1858 Flying Eagle cent. When it was brought to him he noticed the envelope read 1858 S.L. He asked the clerk what the S.L. meant. The clerk answered, "That's the Salt Lake Mint." Young collector, "There is no Salt Lake Mint." Clerk, "Oh, but there was one way back in 1858." (S.L.—"small letters.")

## IT'S NOTHING NEW

Counterfeiting has been known since before 700 B.C.

(Continued from Page 17)

the state" plastic holders. All plastic holders are made by D&K Mfg. Co. of Claremont, Calif.

Masterpiece Medallions is now striking Nevada county medallions which will be available in golden bronze. The obverse is the official Nevada Centennial seal, and the reverse carries the county's name in place of the "Battle Born" slogan.

The "Battle Born" golden bronze medallion also is being made up into key rings, bracelets, necklaces and bolo ties. Earrings, cuff links, tie bars and money clips are also available. These latter items utilize a one-inch unifaced medallion which bears the Nevada Centennial seal.

Masterpiece Medallions presented the no. 1 silver medallion to Nevada's Governor Grant Sawyer at a ceremony last May, during Las Vegas' Helldorado Days. Number 36 silver medallion was presented to Miss Eva Adams, Director of the United States Mint. Also, Governor Sawyer has presented a silver medallion to President Kennedy, one to Willie Brandt, Mayor of West Berlin, and others to prominent public officials.

We feel sure that everyone will enjoy participating in Nevada's Centennial and will wish them continued success during the next 100 years.

## DID YOU KNOW?

When Italy withdrew all nickel coins from circulation in the 1940s, over 1600 tons of metal were made available for war purposes.

Although coins were struck in Colonial New Jersey in only four years, 1785 to 1788, there are more than 100 known varieties.

In the reign of Alexander Severus, 222 to 235 A.D., an ounce of silver was equivalent to 10 pounds of bronze.

The beehive shown on the reverse of the Mormon $5 gold piece of 1860 was a favorite device of the followers of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young.

## SIZEABLE INCREASE

In 1891, a gold brick the size of an ordinary building brick was valued at $8000. The same size brick today would be worth approximately $12,725.

# Calendar of Numismatic Events

## CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

April 16-19, 1964.....State Convention, Hotel Claremont, Berkeley
Don T. Thrall, general chairman .....610 Arlington Ave., Berkeley
Wendell J. Hooker, bourse chairman.....930 "C" St., Hayward
Oct. 22-25, 1964.....State Convention, Disneyland
Herbert M. Bergen, general chairman.....604 N. Harbor Road, Fullerton
Kenneth L. Nichols, bourse chairman.....P.O. Box 741, Costa Mesa
William O. Wisslead, exhibit chairman.....2053 Cypress, Santa Ana
April, 1965.....State Convention, Hilton Hotel, San Francisco
Milton C. Strauch, general chairman .....77 Westbrook Ave., Daly City
Fall, 1965 .....State Convention, El Cortez Hotel, San Diego

### OTHERS

Dec. 27 - Jan. 6.....International Numismatic Convention, Jerusalem, Israel
Feb. 21-24.....Long Beach Coin Exposition, Municipal Auditorium
Stan Lundgren, general chairman
Feb. 27 - Mar. 1.....Numismatic Association of Southern California
Ninth annual convention, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles
March 22.....Third Annual Monrovia-Covina Coinarama
Elks Club, Monrovia
Frank Straus, general chairman
April 26.....San Francisco Coin Club Coin Fair,
Hall of Flowers, San Francisco
Paul D. Snedaker, bourse chairman, 1910 - 11th Ave., San Francisco 22
May 3.....North Bay Coin Club Coin Fair, Womens City Club, Richmond
May 3.....(tentative date) San Bernardino County Coin Show
Orange Show Grounds
Sylvia Novack, general chairman, 3532 Parkside Dr., San Bernardino
May 21-24.....Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association Convention
Portland, Oregon
June 4-7.....Retail Coin Dealers Association (RCDA) first annual convention
Reno, Nevada
Northern Nevada Numismatic Association, host
Don Denny, general chairman
June 12-14.....International Numismatic convention, Los Angeles
Irv Brotman, publicity, 11860 Beatrice St., Culver City